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nation from another. Thus, the author maintains, there are many conditions which have given rise to an international life and this life is becoming more and more important as the world develops.

England's Foundation: Agriculture and the State. By J. SAXON MILLS, M.A. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911. 8vo, pp. v+90. Price 1s.

This little book contains a concise presentation of the condition of English agriculture as it appears to an intelligent advocate of tariff reform. Instead of allowing a natural and concurrent growth of "both the great factors of natural prosperity," England's fiscal policy has blindly sacrificed her agricultural interests to a feverish and "precipitate industrial rush." Mr. Mills marshals his arguments for agricultural revival under four heads: economic, Imperial, social, and defensive. His attack is strong and at many points irresistible. Although the book was written for popular consumption rather than as an exhaustive scientific study, it presents the situation in a fair light, and does no violence to economic principles. The book contains some potent truths, ably presented in the author's unusually forceful and convincing style. When he considers that in 1836 England was providing wheat for 23 millions of people out of a population of 25 millions, whereas at the present time she is feeding only 4½ millions out of a population of 42 millions, while over 4½ million acres of arable land are under grass, Mr. Mills concludes that there is something "wofully wrong" with England's economic theory and practice.

The Mississippi River and Its Wonderful Valley. By JULIUS CHAMBERS. New York: Putnam, 1910. 8vo, pp. 308. \$3.50 net.

This is the latest addition to the series of books on American waterways that has been appearing from the Putnam press. Well written, profusely illustrated, and attractively gotten up in general, it is perhaps the best of the series to date. The story of the early French explorations in the valley of the Mississippi and the part played by the river during our Civil War are told in interesting fashion, and something is said of the struggle of the government engineers to subject the river to control. The book does not present any new historical data, and it does not pretend to be of economic interest. As a popular presentation of the romantic history of the Father of Waters it is good.

The Worker and the State. By ARTHUR D. DEAN, with an introduction by ANDREW S. DRAPER. New York: The Century Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. xix+355. \$1.20.

The first two chapters of this book attempt to demonstrate that it is the duty of the state to the working classes, in return for their services, so to educate the future workers that they can earn enough to enable them to live more healthful and larger lives. This duty is not so clearly established as it would have been had the argument been based more upon the self-interest of society and less upon humanitarian grounds. In the remainder of the book